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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty second-st., function of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for The Tribune will be received up to 72 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1869.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Government of Spain contemplates the relinquishnent of the Duke of Genoa's candidature. A plan is on foot to place the Prince of Asturias on the throne under the regency of the Duke of Montpensier. - The Roman Council has elected its Committees on Faith and Discipline. - Marshal Regnault and M. Delaugle, Procureur-General, have died in France. = An act has been drafted to enable British subjects to divest themselves of nationality at will. Charles Fechter has sailed for America. —— Extended evidence in the Caldwell extradition case is re ported from Canada. Gov. McDougall's partisans in the Red River territory have been routed.

It is said that the Senate will not confirm the nomination of Attorney-Gen. Hoar to the Supreme Court bench. - Alocomotive exploded on the Battimere and Ohio Ratiroad, killing the engineer. - A man buried anvo by the falling in of a well, at Winchester, Mass., has been rescued. - The Ute and Apache Indians refuse to go upon their reservations. — A heavy snow storm pre-valled in the Western States last evening. — The Baptist Church at Gloucester, Mass., has been burned; loss, \$22,000.

. In the Senate, bills were reported to abolish polygamy in Utab, and for the equal distribution of the currency. The Census bill, reported favorably, was recommitted, and a foint resolution passed suspending all laws on the subject. A resolution was passed to reimburse the loyal owners of steamboats taken by the Government during the war. = In the House, the Georgia Reconstruction bill was passed without amendment. Joint resolutions. were passed suspending existing Census laws, extending the holiday recess to Jan. 10, and for the crection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Grant on the south terrace of

the Treasury building.
Miss Anna E. Dickinson delivered her lecture, " Whited Bepulchres," in Steinway Hall, before a crowded andice. ___ Lewis N. Coldwell has been arrested for stealing eattle in Ohio, and shipping them to New-York. David M. Sweeney, a broker, was robbed in Broadway of \$2,000. — Testimony in the Sombay Hook murder case has been concluded. — Judge Cardozo has reinstated Benjamin Wood in possession of the lottery business. ____ Daniel McFarland

Assert depth ALIVIOT W. D.

was formally arraigned yesterday for the murder of Mr. Richardson, and pleaded not guilty. === Gold, 1304, 1192, 1204 Temperature, 28, 35, 34, 32.

We print on our fourth page an interesting history of the late canvass in Mississippi, showing how the great Republican victory was won. Other letters give the state of political matters in Tennessee, and some account of the conflict between Pendleton and Hendricks in Indiana.

In the Lottery-gambling case, yesterday, Judge Cardozo, granted an order dispossessing the Morrissey party and putting Wood in full control of the business. Mr. Wood intimates that he means to sell out and wash his hands of lotteries and policies forever. Won't there be an enormous consumption of soap?

Last evening our most unwelcome Winter visitor, the snow, came in again upon us, but soon turned to rain. The dispatches indicate that throughout the day a snow-storm was prevailing in the extreme West, and through Missouri, Indiana, and Kentucky. Along the line of the Pacific Railroad about five inches had fallen.

Let us impart to the honorable members of the United States Senate an important and interesting truth, the discovery of which at an secrets, they can be spared the petty business of perpetually complaining that the newspapers won't do it for them. Do the honorable Senators comprehend?

It was unfortunate that the character of Mr. George Peabody's relations to his country during the war should yesterday have become a topic of discussion in the What we ourselves had to say House. on this painful topic we already said; what was to be said from another stand-point may be read elsewhere in the synopsis of Mr. Thurlow Weed's testimony. We have only to add an expression of our gratification at the final passage of the resolution authorizing the President to take such official action about the funeral as may seem to him fitting.

The careful reader of to-day's Tribune will probably make the discovery that Christmas is approaching. But, indeed, no consultation of newspapers or of almanacs is needed for that. Whoever walks down Broadway, or takes a car through the Bowery, will breathe in the Christmas spirit with the air, and find himself shopping for holiday presents before he is awarel of it. Our pages, this morning, may give him many a valuable hint for that inspiring exercise, and they may also tell him, through many columns reciting the lists of our noble benevolent institutions, where he may best find worthy objects for the sweet charity that the holy season teaches and impels.

The prompt action of the House yesterday settled the Georgia question. The bill was passed precisely as it came from the Senate, and as printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The decision of Congress, in a nutshell, is this: It recognizes the present Governor of Georgia. It recognizes the Legislature of Georgia elected under Gen. Meade's proclamation of June 25, 1868. It ignores the action of that Legislature subsequent to the admission of members who failed to take the Test Oath, and the exclusion of legally elected members because of color, and requires a reorganization on the basis originally prescribed-all members being compelled to take the Test Oath, the exclusion of may on account of race or color being expressly forbidden, and proper penalties being provided for perjury in the one case, or violence in the other. Beyond this, the measure only requires that the Legislature shall ratify the Fifteenth Amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States, before Senators or Representatives are admitted to seats in Congress. This action we may now look for speedily, and it is not too much to hope that within the next two months, or even less time, Georgia will be again represented in both branches of

CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

It is wrong to get out of patience with fools. God made them-of course, for some wise and good purpose, though we may not be able to comprehend it for the next hundred thousand years. They must be borne, like any other infliction, in the pious, invincible trust that all is for the best.

We anxiously, persistently urge all who must sell their labor for a living to take it where Labor is scarce and in eager demand, not attempt to sell it in a glutted, stagnant market. What is there remarkable in that?

We urge every one who must live by his own exertions to work and save with fixed resolve to be able to employ himself at the earliest possible day. Then let him continue to work for wages, if he can make more thus than by working for himself, (as very many can;) but always ready to employ himself whenever no one else wants his labor who will pay him more than he can earn as his own "boss." What is there wrong in that?

We do not disparage working for wages. Most of us began responsible life that way, and could do no better. We honor the man who earns a dollar per day by digging a good ditch; we prefer that he should not be content to live and die a ditch-digger. We want him to dig out of that line of business in the course of a few years, and leave room in it for immigrants coming over and boys coming on, Let him use the highway, not choke it.

As to going West, we think those who have considerable means can do quite as well at the South. Land, though not so cheap as it was, is still very cheap there; you can buy a sufficiency of fillage, timber and buildings, much cheaper there than at the West. But then school-houses more abound at the West, and your neighbors there are more ready to join you in providing the requisite roads and bridges. For a man who must buy everything with his own fited than any other section by reducing the labor, the West will do, while the South is not yet in order. If you can chop, plow, plant, mow, &c., or can do carpenter or blacksmith work, you can almost certainly find work and fair wages at the West; these are by no means tent that itl is consumed there. If any so sure at the South. The West is still the poor man's Eden.

-"But there are twenty thousand out of work-'in Chicago alone."

We do n't doubt it. Chicago is a junior New-York. Omaha is a junior Chicago. The multitude who want to live from hand to mouththat is, who want to eat as fast as they earnwill crowd each other in Western as well as Eastern cities. Men, says an ancient poet, in crossing oceans, change their skies but not their hearts. It is no more difficult to be a poor creature in Chicago than in New-York.

We would have each emigrant resolve to secure a home of his own, though he be obliged | the soil of New-England.

to make it. "But this involves privation and hardship." Certainly. We are not familiar with any safe road from poverty and dependence to thrift and comfort which does not. It involves hard work for fully six days per week, plain food, you will hardly mend your fertunes by going West.

-4 What you propose can't be done without a pile of money."

Yes, it can; for it has been. Northern Ohio was a dense, giant forest, whence the Indians had just receded, when its pioneers made their way to it from New-England-practically farther off than Oregon now is. Very few of them had property, including money, to the kee selfishness, cunning, and impudence. Of value of \$300; many had little beyond the course, no such measure will pass; but we clothes they stood in. They had to pay more for their land than you need pay now; and it studied. Nine-tenths of the manufactures was four months' hard work for a diligent man to clear five acres of timber, leaving the the soil still covered with blackened stumps, and full of green, tenacious roots. Many settlers gave out, and returned-needy, despondent, fever-stricken-to their fathers earlier period might yesterday have saved them | Eastern homes. The greater number fought it some valuable time. If they will keep their own out on that line-gladly worked as hirelings for fifty cents per day, whenever they had a chauce; earning thus a little meat and a little grain, which they often backed twenty miles to a grist-mill, and (when ground) backed home again. Many of them could not tell how they lived; but they did live, reared a logcabin-full of rugged children, dug out into civilization, and died owners of good farms with large, well-filled barns and comfortable dwellings, which their children and grandchildren now enjoy. -"But you wouldn't have every one take to

> -O not We would have no one do that who has anything to do that suits him better. We are

not advising those who are fully employed and fairly paid at present; or rather, our advice to them is, "Stick to your work so long as it 'shall stick to you," and thus save the means for making a flank movement whenever work shall have left you. We are counseling those who do need advice, not those who don't. -"But is n't farming a poor business ? Is n't

the country overcrowded as well as the cities?" My dear Sir, if you are inefficient, you will not get far ahead, no matter which road you may travel. But what do you really mean by farming being overdone? Suppose you were this day a squatter on a quarter-section (160 acres) of the National Domain, which is to become yours when you shall have lived on it five years and paid \$16 as land-office fees: how are you to be harmed by what are called hard times? Is produce cheap? You will have to buy more than you sell for the next three years: how are low prices to hurt you? Is business dull? Your business, for the present, is to get part of your land broken up and seeded. Are many out of employment? Your homestead proffers you work enough-amply enough-for every day of the next twenty years. You will, for quite a while, be poor and out of money, whether bulls or bears are rampant in Wall-street, and whether times are

called hard or not. Once more we entreat every needy person who can to forsake or shun the cities, if only to give a better chance to those who would like to do so, but absolutely cannot.

MR. WELLS'S TARIFF PROGRAMME. One of the meanest tricks of the Free-Traders in the West is that whose aim is the incitement of Western hostility to Protection as a device for the special benefit of New-En gland. We call the attention of these persons to Mr. Wells's programme of Tariff reductionas follows:

"The Commissioner recommends: "First: That the importation of bides and skins of every description, and all leather except morocco, japanned apatent leather, be hereafter admitted free of duty. Second: That the importation of hemlock or other barks used to, tanning; of sumac, and of the fabrics of wool known as lasting sud serge, when the same are woen or made in patterns of sice, shape, and form, and cut in such manner as to be fit for shoes or bootees exclusively, and not combined with India-rubber.

" Third: A reduction of the existing doly of nine dollars per tun on the importation of pig from to to three dol-

ars. "Fourth: The abatement of the duty on salt, and the removal of the duties on coal and on manufactured lumer, on the general ground that the benefit likely to be xperienced by the few from the continuance of these taxes affords no sufficient compensation for the detriment which these continuances seem to entail on the many. " Fifth: The entire removal of all duties imposed upon

the importation of coal, on the broad, general principle that a tax upon coal is not justifiable except in the case of such an extreme emergency as would justify a tax upon the breadstuffs and food of a nation. " Sixth; A removal of all the duties on the importation

of foreign wools and dyestuffs, and a general reduction of the duties on maunfactured woolen fabrics of every decription to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

" Seventh: On copper ore, an entire removal of all duty. "On bronze or Dutch metal, or Florence leaf, in leaf or owder, an entire removal of duty is recommended. On rade sulphur, soda ash, chloride of lime, waste paper, esparto, barley, hatters' and cut furs, silk plush, silk linings and hat bands, an entire removal of duty is also recommended. On gunny cloth and bags, he recommends a reduction of the duty from three cents per pound to one." Comments by The Tribune.

I. Hides and skins are eminently Western products, largely purchased by the East. Leather is produced for sale mainly in this State and Pennsylvania-New-England buying largely for home use and for sale as Boots and Shoes. New-England could stand this,

II. Tanning barks and their extracts are also largely bought by New-England-not sold by posed, Congress in 1817-'18 revised its neuher. Lastings she has just begun to make, under the impulse of the Woolens bill of 1867; and it would probably ruin two or three concerns to adopt Wells's recommendation; but New-England buys more Lostings than she sells, and would not suffer by this change.

III. Pig Iron, though largely used, is scarcely made in New-England, save by the solitary Democrat now in Congress from Connecticat and a few of his constituents in the most Democratic corner of his district; so that New-England would be less harmed and more beneduty on Pig Iron from \$9 to \$3 per tun.

IV. Salt is largely consumed, while but slightly or not at all produced, in New-England. Lumber is not produced there to half the exsection would be benefited by the success of these recommendations, it must be New-England.

produces none whatever. She is near the Nova Scotia mines; she alone would be able to buy her Coal cheaper if the duties were abolished. VI. A reduction of all duties on Woolens to 25 per cent, would hit some of her manufactories a staggering blow; but then she buys largely of Wool and Dyestuffs, and has used far more imported Wool than all the rest of the Union; so this item would have its compensa-When we recommend going West, we mean I tions, The new Woolen factories, run up un-EMMEDIDENCE CHAPPERS

something quite different from migrating to der the inspiration of the present Wool Tariff, another city and hunting up a new "boss." are mainly scattered over Ohio, Minnesota, Wisconsin, &c.; hardly one of them rests on

VII. Copper Ore, and nearly every article mentioned under this head, is bought, not produced, by New-England. Gunny cloth is the only material exception. She has recently begun to make this extensively, and of a better nearly independent. He believes that at coarse clothing, with any quantity of patches, and ported, by the help of novel machinery devery frugal habits. If you cannot stand this, vised by her sons for the purpose. It is possible that this young manufacture might be ruined by the sweeping reduction of duty proposed by Mr. Wells; but, on the whole, New-England would gain more than she would lose under this head.

If any New-England Protectionist had put forth this Wells programme, the West would have been deafened with Free Trade denuncia- act of 1818 to the Cubans, who have no trust it may be thoroughly canvassed and which this measure would strike down are either Western or Pennsylvanian: they are neither peculiar nor essential to New-England; indeed, she would be specially benefited by the triumph of Mr. Wells's Tariff programme, if any good could flow from it at all. We believe it would do great harm, and close many manufacturing establishments; but fewer in the East than in either the Middle, the West, or even the South.

THE GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your editorial columns of this date, you assert that " the United States Treasury now holds \$118,000,000 of soin, of which a considerable portion will be needed soon for the payment of accruing interest on the Government indebtedness, but far more than half of it might to-merrow be devoted to the purchase and extinction of a jet larger amount of the National Debt. You also demand why it should not be sold, and call upon any businessman to give you the reason. The following figures will farnish the best reply :

November faterest unpaid.....

rial figures and those telegraphed from Washington this merning, which state the amount of coin in the Treasury at \$168,000.000. Very respectfully, HENRY CLEWS.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1809.

Comments by The Tribune.

The gold receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year closing with June last were more than \$180,000,000, which is more than \$15,000,000 per month. Does Mr. Clews consider the estimate of \$9,000,000 for the receipts for this month reasonable? We do not.

He says that \$11,000,000 are advertised to be sold in December. He is of course aware that large sums advertised to be sold this month have been withdrawn, and that less was sold last week than was advertised. Is it fair to suppress these facts?

Month after month, we have looked and hoped for a reduction of the volume of Gold in the Treasury. It is still kept above One Hundred Millions. We think that ought not to be-that the depositors should be required to take away their gold, and place it in banks. or somewhere that it may weigh in favor of Resumption, not against it. Banking is not the Government's proper business; paying its debts is. We ask it to reduce its debt as rapidly and heavily as may be. Hoarded gold in the Treasury is, in our view, the chief remaining obstacle to a speedy Resumption, provided the Revenue be not reduced. Let the Government pay out the last dollar it can spare, and not recoil when its credit threatens to rise to par.—{Ed.

CUBAN AND SOUTHERN RECOGNITION. The Spanish gunboats have left our port, but, for better or worse, we have not heard way to Cuban waters, an earnest people are pondering the question lately presented in the speeches of Senators Carpenter and Summer. Is it consistent with our national traditions and our neutral obligations to help Cuba? The documentary revelations of the State Department add little to Mr. Sumner's statement, and throw feeble light on the perplexity which he suggests. We not only want more facts, but we want another state of facts before we can recognize belligerencethis is the moral of Mr. Sumner's view of the Cuban stuation. Pending those facts, Congress is so fat moved by the heavy blow dealt to the American cause, and the Shylock's bargain accorded to Spain in the release of the thirty gunboas, as to be willing, we hear, to pass a resolution of recognition. Will it be equal to thirty gunboats?

Senator Carpenter has fairly and eloquently

represented the Cuban side of the case. His belligerence ought to have been tested in the Courts. He cites that in the early prize cases | pose, of Whiaton the Supreme Court often held that the parties were belligerents though no proclamation or act of the United States had so declared. But in 1816, President Monroe having seized a vessel intended for the Dominican war of Petion against Christophe, the Court Recided that the act of 1794, under which the sefzure was made, applied only to independent nations, and hence that it was illegal, neither Petion nor Christophe having been recognized by the United States. To supply the defect thus extrality laws, and enacted what has become the ground of the Cuban claim against the thirty gunboats The neutrality amendment of 1818 precisely forbids the fitting cut of any vessel to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects of any foreign State, "or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United in proof of the intention of the measure reported it, that it was entirely impartal between Spain and her revolted colonies, and contends that to construe it officially as not applying to the province or colony of Cuba, would be legislation but not interpretation. He might have dwelt upon the case of the ships Estrella and Josefa of 1818, the Supreme Court, in the absence of the acts of the agents of Venezuela the V. New-England buys largely of Coal, yet effect of recognition. The Court could not, in view of the maintenance of strict neutrality by the United States, do else than respect to treat as piratical the cruisers of either. Here ends the Cuban case, but we cannot forbear quoting Mr. Carpenter's remark: "Liberty "in Cuba is in the helplessness of its infancy; its life is feeble, its pulse low. 'I do not in-

'justly bring war upon us if Cuba had the strength to enforce her rights."

The logic of Mr. Sumner's brief reply to Mr. Carpenter has not been well represented, but the case of the revolted Spanish colonics already for eight years in arms, and few forts were held throughout that extensive country. "There was no question of belligerence," says Mr. Sumner. "It was admitted by all the civilized world. Nation after na-"tion practically recognized it." Belligerence was "a fact perfectly established and recog-"nized by every branch of our Government." How, then, can we apply the principle of the and Guaimaro, two villages which, says burned? But why not have allowed the question of belligerence to be tested in our courts, so that we could definitely understand to what extent the Cubans met or failed to meet the requirements of belligerency? Mr. Sumner replies that the better plan is to send to our authorized agents in Cuba, accredited though they be to Spaniards, and not to Cubans. Perto whom, with Mr. Sumner, more than any one affair of the gunboats, has held that the affidavits of the Cuban Junta are inadmissible as sufficient to form a case.

One remarkable inference suggested by Mr. Sumner's speech will help to illuminate the tional neutrality to extend to an insurgent and recognized nation, we have already practically recognized Cuba. If the law of 1818 apby the law itself; for the effect of recoginference that if the aforesaid province or colony can claim the benefits of the law of 1818, so too could the South, as recognized by England. In other words, the Southern Confederacy, with its forts, cities, armies, States, Governments, had a claim which Cuba, with would have operated from the start to secure the effects of recognition for any province, district, or people, why should it not have operated in the South, which surely was something more than a province or a district? Mr. Sumner is to be thanked if he does no more than suggest this view to us; but it is well also that the position of the friends of Cuba should be understood. They thought-with what earnest reason Mr. Carpenter's speech illustrates-that the law of 1818 furnished sufficient ground for testing the question of belligerence. As it is, no court but Congress can now make the test.

"INELUCTABILE TEMPUS." Legislative rules are bottomed upon the good

ense of the body which they are intended to control; they are intended to promote the dispatch of the public business, and to prevent the scandal and the nuisance of anarchy. Of "is some butter in New-Hampshire, but when course it follows that all attempts by honorable "you come to spread him out over the whole members to evade them are so many steps tonearly equivalent not merely to a suspension but to a repeal of all rules whatsoever. We shall not attempt to compute the time of the last of them. While they are making their the Senate (as well as of the House) which is, every session, wasted or worse than wasted in the struggles of gentlemen to say something which they have no right to say, or to do something which they have no right to do. Stated simply at their money value, these hours consumed in causeless and purposeless wrangling for the floor would assume a numerical importance; but the immoral trickery which transfers to the chamber of the Senate the quirks and shifts and expedients of a nisi prius court of law, is vastly more to be regretted than any simple pecuniary loss. The business of Senators is not to promote the particular measures in which they feel a special and personal interest, but, by acquiescence in rules which have received their assent, or have been established by tradition, to advance the general task of legislation. Keeping this truth | between a real and a simulated "belief," we in view, let us see how sedulously it was re- admit our inability even to conjecture. Of spected in the Senate last Thursday, We make no special selection of a day, for we reargument was to show that the question of gret to acknowledge that almost any other day would quite as well have served our pur- dicial distinctions sometimes require micro-

It is 1 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Morton is upon his legs making a speech upon the readmission of Georgia to the Union. The Vice-President says: "The Senator will suspend "his remarks. The hour of 1 o'clock having 'arrived, the unfinished business of yesterday "is before the Senate." Upon hearing this, it is the duty of Mr. Morton to stop talking and to take his seat at once, instead of which he moves "to postpone the unfinished business of yesterday for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the Georgia bill"-i. e., for the purpose of allowing the honorable mover to finish his speech. Mr. Trumbull is entitled large apple at John Kemble, who was playing to the floor and asserts his claim; the Vice-President declares that it is valid; Mr. Morton appeals to his motion for postponement; the Vice-President decides that the motion is out of order; Mr. Trumbull for one objects to the putting of the motion; Mr. Casserly rushes in 'States are at peace." Mr. Carpenter quotes with a request to be allowed to offer a motion on the Eight-Honr bill; Mr. Trumbull is not the declaration of Mr. Forsyth, who to be caught in that way; Mr. Morton rises and innocently asks "if it is now in order for him to put his motion;" the Vice-President (who for a wonder has not lost his temper) declares that it is not; Mr. Pomeroy states the matter as he understands it; Mr. Trumball promises not to take up much back upon. They are sure to note a variety time; a gentle little debate ensues upon the Segunda, wherein, after the passage of the act question whether Mr. Morton made his motion for postponement before he concluded his reany declared recognition by Congress, gave to marks; Mr. Morton thinks that he did; other Senators think that he did not; the Senator from Illinois declines to yield; the Vice-President re-states the rule that unfinished business is in the hand, and deduced a general resemblance order at one o'clock; then, rising into judicial the belligerent rights of both parties, or refuse | precision, he calls out, "The Secretary will report the pending bill," and Mr. Trumbull at last, and by dint of hard fighting, is allowed possession of the floor, to which he has all along been entitled, and is thus enabled to complete his speech upon the Appellate Jurisvoke your aid on behalf of Cuba; I only ask diction of the Supreme Court. After "that to be done the neglect of which would this. the Senate goes into Committee no mistake will be made,

of the Whole; the Georgia bill is taken up; Mr. Sumner, among others, stating that it is very pressing and important (which we are not disposed to deny), and then, when it possesses unmistakable force. He declared the Vice-President blandly announces to Mr. that the statute of 1818 was made to meet Morton that the Senator from Indiana is now entitled to the floor, Mr. Morton replies: "L " had about concluded the remarks I intended "to make." In the name of common sense, if quality than any that is or ever was im- that time Buenos Ayres had no Spanish he had "about concluded his remarks," which force, Mexico but a slight one, and but is equivalent to the admission that he had nothing more to say, why did he, at one o'clock, make such a pertinacious attempt to keep the floor in defiance of the rules?

This specimen of the way in which the public time is wasted we have selected at random. but it will answer our purpose as well as any other. There is hardly a day passes upon which we might not match it in the House of Representatives. Our objection to such imtions of it as a marvelous concoction of Yan- cities, no towns, no ports, no prize methodical methods of legislation and of decourts, which in October last held Sibanicu bate is that they are slovenly, clumsy, wasteful of the public time, exceedingly undignified, an agent of the Government, were subsequently and calculated to bring all parliamentary law into contempt, in spite of the best exertions of Mr. Colfax.

The Bay of Samana, with a coast line of

little less than one hundred miles, and such numerous coves adjacent to coal and timber supplies as make it advantageous to shipping, enjoys a capacity for harboring all the fleets haps it were best, indeed, that the evidence of of the world. These merits have commended our agents should be taken along with that of the assertion that our Government, through the Cubans to the high court of Congress, and Gens. Babcock, Ingalls, and Sackett, have there decided upon. At all events, Judge Hoar, formally planted our flag on the soil of St. Domingo, and paid \$150,000 in gold as the first iuelse, we owe the decision arrived at in the stallment of a fifty years' lease of Samana Bay for that sum annually. Cogent objections have been made to the lease of a doubtful title for so large a sum; and we have yet to hear the official and unquestionable statement of our Dominican transactions which is due to Conquestion of our Alabama claims. Accepting gress, and which soon will be given. It is the theory that we are obliged by our tradi- understood, however, that Gen. Grant has reached the conclusion that St. Domingo is province or colony which holds no capital or neither ready to be annexed, nor are we ports the same treatment that we give to an old | ready to annex it, at the present time. The lease of the Bay is an overture to the possession of the country, and the most sanguine plies to Cuba, the belligerence of the island speculators trust, that on contact with some has been in some respects, at least, recognized portion of the influence and Government of the United States, the Dominicans may learn nition in any case is that strict and to prefer our ways of management te impartfal neutrality which the Cuban view their own. At present some part of them of the law implies. But a still deny the right of the needy President Baez to more significant consideration is the permissible | bargain away their most charming possession, much less to suggest the entire alienation of their territory. What is the extent of this opposition we are anxious to ascertain. President Baez represents the generally recognized Government of St. Domingo, and hence the title he gives us may hold good few of these requisites, has not. If the law at the bar of nations; but the question as to what extent his opponents count upon making that title unpopular is, at the outset, an interesting one. It is said we have offered or justification of the premature recognition of given \$150,000 for a Bay which some say we could have leased for \$20,000. Let us see if between these two sums we might not have struck an honest balance.

> There is a man named Morgan in the Legislature of Georgia. He occupies the seat of a negro, who was expelled by Morgan's friends to give Morgan the seat. Morgan, the white man in the negro's seat, is disturbed by the letter of Congressman Tift, and speaks out defiantly in this manner: "

"For myself, I have been a submissionist as long as 1 intend to be, and have gone as far as I intend to go to gratify the unhallowed will and domineering spirit of a orrupt Congress."

Well, what of it? Gen. Morgan may be a great man in Georgia, but as the irreverent Free Soiler said about Frank Pierce: "He United States he is almighty thin." ward confusion and a looseness of practice pretty | have a Dictator here in New-York who uses the royal "we," and Common Councils accept, and Legislatures to come will accept his dictum; he orders the revocation of New-York's indorsement of the XVth Amendment; Morgan declares that it shall never be indorsed by Georgia. Gen. Morgan has evidently failed to profit by the experiences of the past.

> We notice rather an extraordinary judicial decision in Michigan. A young man named Adams was indicted for an attempt to kill a certain Dr. Church. All testimony tending to show that the Doctor had seduced the sister of the respondent was ruled out by the Court; but evidence was offered and admitted that the respondent "believed" that the Doctor had been criminally intimate with the lady. We must say that such testimony was simply good for nothing. Men who are determined to shoot somebody may "believe" anything they please; and how a Court or Jury is to discriminate course, if you go at all into the grounds or reality of the "belief," you make way for the introduction of all the facts in the case. Juscopes.

> A vast improvement upon the floral efferings to favorite stage-ladies has been made in Vienna. Instead of bouquets, excited and irrepressible admirers now fling choice fruit upon the stage. These horticultural donations (which, remembering the apple of discord, we must admit to be strictly classical) will serve a double purpose. They will not only express the rapture of the donors, but they will serve to refresh the over-taxed throats of the actresses. The thing was tried on a small scale in London years ago. Somebody threw a Coriolanus. He immediately came to the footlights with the fruit in his extended hand, and protested as a Briton against such an indignity. Even the gallery was touched; and the great John was never troubled in the same way

> Traupmann, the great French murderer, has been manipulated by the phrenologists, and very much bothered were they to find that the child-killer had all the bumps indicating a love of children. However, the craniologists, when they encounter the wrong protuberances. always have an impregnable theory to fall of organs which overbalance the awkward ones. Thus, though Traupmann had philoprogenitiveness as big as a hen's egg, he had also combativeness, secretiveness and acquisitiveness equally large-three hen's eggs against one! Then a Mons. Desbarolles has a theory about between T.'s fingers and those of a gentleman executed some time ago "for murdering six-"teen girls in seventeen years;" so that Science came off triumphant after all.

Miss Allie H. Jameson has oeen appointed a otary public at Marshalltown, Iowa. When she administers onths and holds out the, book to be kissed, we hope